

MILITARY RULE IS NOW ESTABLISHED.

State Troops Restore Order at the Shenandoah Mines.

THE STRIKERS ARE DIVIDED.

English-Speaking Miners Now Anxious to Return to Work.

FOREIGNERS IN CONTROL.

Minority Decides to Re-enter the Shafts Monday—Trouble Feared.

Shenandoah, Pa., Sept. 22.—With the arrival of the militia here today, this borough assumed its normal condition and the anticipated resumption of violence on the part of miners did not occur. It might have been the presence of the soldiers restrained the turbulent element, but many of the residents believe the lack of riotous scenes was due to the fact that all the collieries here were closed.

The only colliery which attempted to work today was the William Penn, operated by the Susquehanna Coal Company. The employees were, however, intercepted on their way to the mine by strikers, who succeeded in persuading them to return to their homes. The first detachment of troops arrived here shortly before 1 a. m., and before 1 o'clock this afternoon the Fourth, Eighth and Twelfth regiments and Battery C, and the Governor's troop were here in full force.

Troops Were in Camp.

The Twelfth Regiment went into camp on the side of Davis's Hill, southwest of the town. The Fourth Regiment, the Governor's troop and Battery C in Columbia Park, in the eastern section of the borough, and the Eighth Regiment in Blair's field to the northeast.

General Gobin established headquarters in the Hotel Ferguson until he can find a suitable place in the field. The arrival of the troops occasioned much excitement among the residents, especially the strikers, who thronged the vicinity of the railroad station from early in the morning until late in the day. They were sullen and vented muttered threats, but made no attempt at violence.

Able from the incursion of the militia, the most important consequence today was the meeting of the mine workers in this vicinity.

The English-speaking men favored returning to work on Monday, but the foreigners voted them down and adopted a resolution to remain on strike. The English-speaking employees will go to the mines on Monday and serious consequences may result.

The saloons which had been closed by the Burgess David Brown after yesterday's riot opened up this afternoon, and as a result several miners were arrested on the charge of disorderly conduct.

Protest of Child Labor.

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 22.—A parade of 2,000 slate-pickers, runners, drivers, doerenders and helpers from the mines at Scranton and vicinity was the feature of today.

The parade was planned by Organizer Diligent, to show how many children who ought to be in school were forced to the mine by reason of their fathers being paid such poor wages. It was a sight that would move the hardest heart. Fully a third of the boys in line appeared to be about 9 or 10 years of age, and an inquiry among them elicited the startling fact that not a few 8-year-old children were numbered in the parade.

The carpenters' national union this morning adopted resolutions denouncing the Sheriff of Schuylkill as a "man-slayer."

The authorities of Pennsylvania are likewise condemned for sending him troops. Now that troops are in the field an uncertainty is growing among miners here as to their future. From Forest City, where the Hillside Coal and Iron Company has two big mines, the news comes this morning that many men are dissatisfied with the present status of the strike, and have announced their intention to go back to work on Monday.

LEHIGH REGION CALM.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 22.—Calamity prevailed throughout the Lehigh region. No disturbances of any moment were reported in any part of the district. There is still a tense feeling in the public mind, but the sending of troops to Shenandoah, twenty-five miles from here, is generally regarded as bringing matters to a crisis, and the situation here is, therefore, somewhat relieved.

Armed deputies are distributed near most of the collieries and along several of the public roads leading to mining property.

"THEIR HOMES WIND-HOLES."

BY REV. THOMAS J. DUCEY.
REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 22.—Last Tuesday morning I made my first visitation to a miner's home, and the homes of many miners. There was romance and sadness in the visitation. It was a "pilgrimage to the shrine of knowledge and the shrine of love." The romance was in the past as well as the present and the future. The first visit had a romance about it, the scene Ireland and America, the picture of their young marriage in far-off Donegal, in the pure air of the island of Saints. This old couple were married nearly fifty years ago in the "Green Isle," and they dream of a sunny home in free America. Think of the darkness of their struggle in the dark coal mines of Pennsylvania. Yet, the old man and his venerable wife were noble to look upon in the decline of their years. He looked like a venerable patriarch, surrounded, as he was, by his boys.

The couple had fought a dark fight in the coal region. They had raised up children to God—noble, honest, large-hearted boys—three of them now in the fullness of stalwart manhood, stoutly fighting for their rights and the rights of their fellow-workers, unwilling to be slaves of any man or corporate slaves in this free land, the faint support of their venerable parents, fearing no man and believing in God; sorrowing that the aversion of coal barons and railroad kings forbade them the responsibility of holy marriage, for they fear they cannot bring up children and educate them in their present condition, and they dread the step led God should bless them with offspring they would be obliged to blight by sending them into the darkness of the mine.

What particularly struck me in the homes of the miners on the South Side was that the houses are roomy and have a little piece of ground around them, and interiorly they are kept very neat and simple. This interior neatness is not of the tenants. Exteriorly, they are squalid. They might be forty, thirty or twenty years old. There is not a vestige of paint on them, and in the severe winter of four or five months, when the snow is on the ground and the wind is howling, and the people get out with diffi-

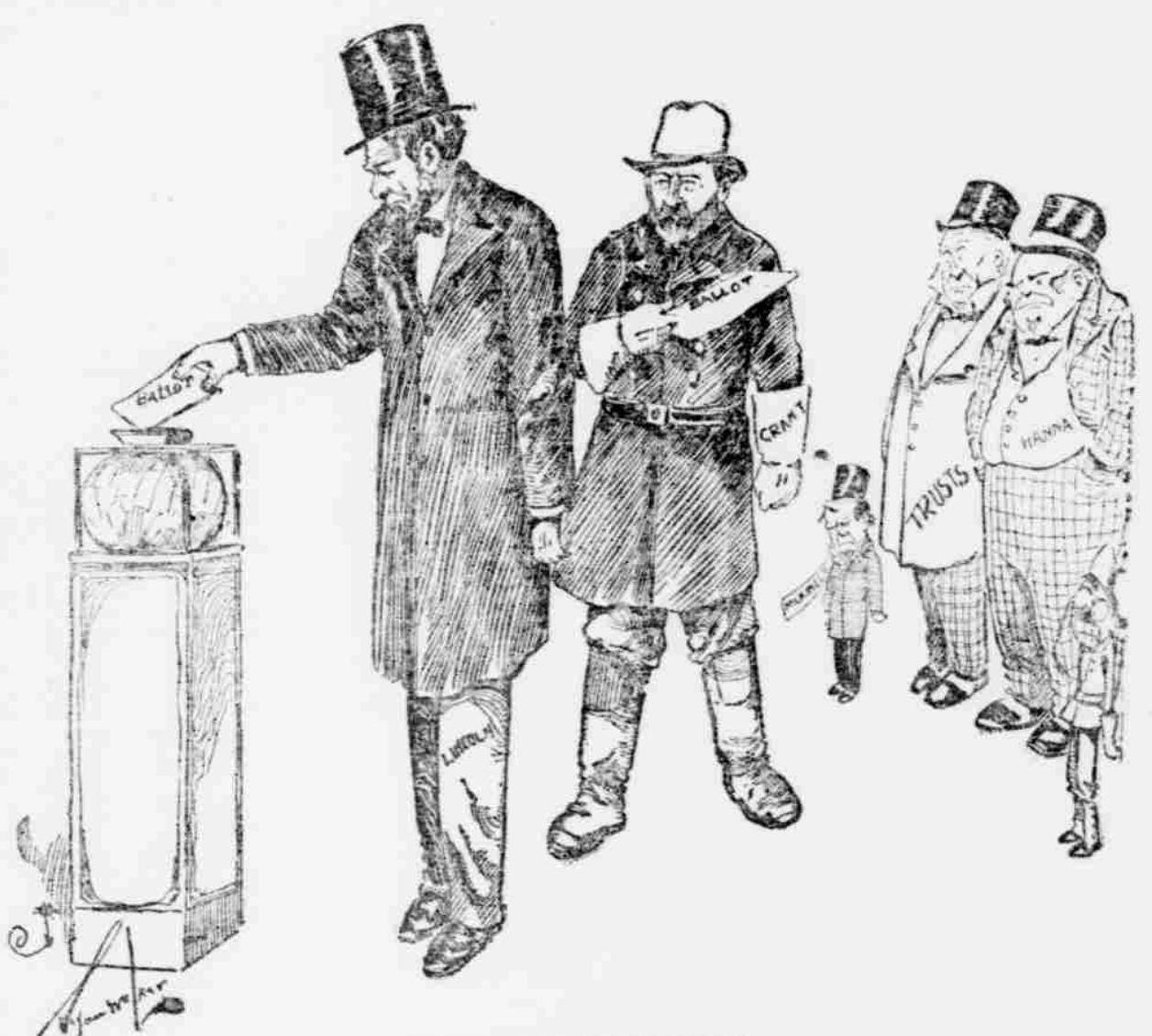
MAY ASK MCKINLEY AND BRYAN TO ACT AS STRIKE ARBITRATORS.

New York, Sept. 22.—Moved by the vast suffering and business demoralization, actual and prospective, caused by the strike of the anthracite coal region, the president of one of the largest industrial corporations in the country has suggested an extraordinary method of bringing about a settlement through arbitration.

President McKinley and William J. Bryan to act as arbitrators, with a third person to be chosen by themselves—is the plan which commends itself to its originator, one of the largest employers of labor in the United States. He believes that it would insure a speedy adjustment of the differences between miners and operators.

He declares that if John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, who is leading the strikers, will give his assent to this plan of mediation, the strike can be settled in a day, the men returning to work in full confidence that all just claims of theirs would be granted by the arbitrators.

That Messrs. McKinley and Bryan may not lack opportunity, they have been asked to declare whether they are willing to lend their aid as arbitrators, provided, of course, Mr. Mitchell is willing to submit the cause of the miners to their judgment. Mr. Mitchell has also been asked for his approval of the plan.



HOW WOULD THEY VOTE?

AMERICA LOSING PRESTIGE ABROAD.

Prominent New York Lawyers Traveling in Europe Make That Statement.

IMPERIALISM IS THE CAUSE.

We Are Regarded as Pharisees—One Result of the Administration's Policy—Bryan's Election the Remedy.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Paris, Sept. 22.—(Copyright, 1900, by W. R. Hearst.)—Maurice Untermyer, a prominent New York lawyer, said to The Republic correspondent today:

"I am returning to the United States to devote all of my energies to the election of Bryan. We have lost caste in the eyes of the world by our imperialism. I have been in many European countries this summer. Everywhere I find people are losing respect for us. They say we are following in the footsteps of England, are becoming avaricious, and developing into landgrabbers."

"Until the evil hour when McKinley started his policy of imperialism we held a unique, most honorable and envied position among nations. The election of Bryan would restore our prestige. All Americans in Europe, except a few officeholders, admit this. The dissatisfaction among workers can be cleared away only by a change of administration. They have had enough of McKinley and the trusts. Democrats should and will carry the State of New York. The Republican ticket in New York is a religious weak."

"I wish I could tell every American voter how McKinley's administration has lowered us in the eyes of the world. Those who loved us now say we are pharisees. If McKinley is re-elected the whole world will hate us."

Confidence in Bryan.

McGrath, a New York lawyer and close friend of Grover Cleveland, is now in Paris.

"The re-election of McKinley is by no means assured," he said to your correspondent. "It will be a much more difficult matter than in 1896."

"Bryan has grown much in popular confidence in the past four years. His address of acceptance was a most admirable statement and won him many friends. The endorsement of Bryan by Richard Olney, Edward M. Shepard, former Postmaster General Wilson and other Democrats like them, of the highest standing, who in 1896 aided the Republican candidate, is a very important factor. These gentlemen influence very many independent voters. Many elections are carried by the independent voters."

"There are a number of reasons why the believe it best for the country that there be a change of the party in power. They are tired of what they regard as the pretension taken by the administration—that every criticism of its policies is treasonable—is as alarming as it is disgusting."

Taxation Heavily Increased.

"The Republican policy is adding millions upon millions annually to taxation, with no benefit to the people. Its policy necessitates large standing armies, which the American people look upon as a menace to their freedom. Its policy is that of centralization, whereas we Democrats believe that in the principle of local self-government rests the strength of our institutions."

"The people are heartily weary of the extravagantly high schedules of the Dingeldey tariff, which thwart efforts for the development of our foreign trade and build up enormous trusts and monopolies, which are such an oppression to the people."

"The coal strikes in Pennsylvania are the logical consequence of the formation of huge trusts and monopolies, made possible and fostered by extravagant Republican tariffs. The laborer sees the properties of the employers for whom he works put into a combination or trust and capitalized far in excess of their actual value. Then he sees dividends paid on this enormous fictitious valuation and finds himself called upon for increased labor to produce these dividends. It is not to be wondered that he objects and demands an increase of wages for his increased labor."

LEADING TOPICS TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

For Missouri—Fair Sunday, except showers to extreme southeast portion; warmer in eastern and southern portion. Monday fair; southerly winds.

For Illinois—Rain Sunday, Monday fair, fresh southerly winds.

For Arkansas—Fair in western, rain in eastern portion Sunday, Monday fair; winds mostly southerly.

AMERICAN POLICY IN CHINA.

1. American Policy in China. Military Rule in Strike District.

2. Death Notices. Want Ads. Too Late for Classification. Two Trains Held Up in One Night.

3. The Railroad. City News in Brief.

4. Illinois Politics.

5. Democrats Urged to Active Work. Committee Report to the Conference. Masons Laid the Corner Stone. Six-Year-Old Hero of Morgan Street Dies.

6. Chamberlain Will Win at the Polls.

7. Baseball Games. Strong Men Not Good Boxers. Comiskey Is on Top Again.

8. Race Track News.

9. Purchase of the E. J. Jacard Jewelry Store. River Telegrams.

THE FALL OF TIEN-TSIN DESCRIBED BY LONDON.

Court Without Law or Lawyers. Blind Luck of an Irish Miner. Preacher-Sheep and His Plans. Why D'Arville Quits the Stage.

10. Pathetic Fate of a Thirteenth Child. Hides Trick of North American Indians. Beautiful Embroidered Roses Made by a Man. Ghosts Appear in a Subway. Countess to Work in Slums.

11. Young Blood Needed in Baseball. Spirit of Sportsmanship Is Growing. Puccinella Swindled New Yorkers. News of the Gridiron. Weather Favorable for Golf.

12. Editorial. Senator Hoar's Democratic Speech. When Republicans Ruled Missouri. Character Study of John Mitchell, Leader of the Miners.

13. Death Notices. Corporations May Take Fair Stock.

14. Fraternal Order News.

DECLARATION OF HUSBAND IS A BIGAMIST.

Features of St. Louis Fair. Prize Cotton Going to Boston. Notes Taken in Society.

15. Bryan Discusses India's Condition.

16. Help and Situations Wanted.

17. Agents Wanted—Rooms for Rent Ads.

18. Real Estate—For Rent and Sale.

19. Miscellaneous Wanted and For Sale Ads.

20. Business and Professional Want Ads.

21. Lodge Notices. Greeting From Veiled Prophet.

22. Week's Record in Real Estate. Woman Battling With Vicious Dog. Bathhouse Wants Driveway Indicated.

23. Financial and Commercial News.

24. Church to Celebrate Golden Jubilee. Twenty-five Years a Grave Digger. Southern Defends His Idea of Hamlet. Hope for China's Future.

ENGLISH SYNDICATE'S BID.

Offers to Buy Majority of American Cereal Company's Stock.

Akron, O., Sept. 22.—O. C. Barber today sent out a letter to the stockholders of the American Cereal Company, in which he said:

"As a representative of a syndicate of English bankers, who desire to purchase a large majority or all of the American Cereal Company's stock, I am authorized to offer \$15 per share for the same."

"The syndicate proposes to deposit \$1,500,000 with one of the prominent trust companies or banks of Chicago as a guarantee of its good faith to pay, for the stock as it is delivered up to it."

TOWN WIPED OUT BY ELECTRIC TRUST.

Closing of Siemens and Halske's Plant Throws Nine Hundred Persons Out of Work.

DISCHARGED PERMANENTLY.

Industry in Grant, Ill., Blasted Beyond Hope—Nearly Four Thousand Persons Depend on Idle Employees.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 22.—In the discharge of the last of the workmen at the Siemens and Halske plant today, the town of Grant was practically wiped out of active existence by the electric trust, and 900 men and women, upon whom 2,500 persons depended for support, were made idle. These victims of a great trade combination, which is controlled by the General Electric Company, face the coming winter with dread. Scores are leaving the community daily, for the only industry in Grant beyond hope, for the last workmen but twelve, who, also, will be dismissed this week, today received their last wages at the plant known as the Siemens and Halske Company. Two hundred and fifty machinists, fifteen blacksmiths and thirty-five girl employees were discharged and told that they would never be needed again by the company. A few men were engaged today, and tonight packing up the machinery used in the manufacture of automobiles. This will be shipped to the Port Waukegan factory owned by the trust. Commencing the middle of August the reduction of force had been gradual. First one department was closed, then another, and the only explanation given was, "We don't need you any more."

The table appended shows the number thrown out of work by the trust:

Automobile dept.	250	Machinists	150
Machine shop	100	Blacksmiths	150
Foundry	100	Mica or bristling	100
Tool	100	Winding	100
Carpenters	100		
Total	1,000		

The total weekly wages of these employees was \$14,500.

Already the effects of the shut-down are being felt by the entire community. Four boarding-houses have closed up, two grocers are advertising their places for sale, fewer cars will be run by the street railroad, weddings have been postponed, and church contributions have fallen off to almost nothing. Grant in a short time will become a deserted village.

Most of the windows at the plant have been nailed up. As far as can be learned none of the employees were given a place in any of the other factories owned by the trust.

A good idea of the magnitude of the plant can be obtained from the following figures:

Machine shop, 100x125 feet; erecting shop, 80x225; blacksmith shop 80x200; hammer shop 80x125; boiler shop 100x250; wood shop 20x225; paint shop 70x125; pattern shop 60x125; foundry 80x200; cupola 60x20; office building 60x125.

The total space occupied by the buildings is nearly 200,000 square feet. The plant is pronounced by experts to be the most complete in the United States.

BOERS AND PORTEGESE FIGHT.

Attempts to Disarm Burghers Precipitates Trouble.

London, Sept. 22.—A special dispatch from Lorenzo Marques says that Boers arriving there report that collisions are occurring on the frontier between Portuguese troops and burghers, whom the former wish to disarm on entering Portuguese territory. Several have been wounded and further fighting is feared.

The Portuguese are almost powerless until reinforced.

STRIKERS WERE FIRED UPON.

Guards at Freeland Accused of Doing the Shooting.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 22.—It was reported from Freeland late to-night that strikers who were walking near Slope No. 4, Freeland, were shot upon by guards. None injured. They went to a local justice and are said to have obtained the guard's arrest.

AMERICAN POLICY CLEARLY DEFINED.

Minister Conger Empowered to Negotiate With Prince Ching for Peace.

Russia Told That an American Guard Will Protect Peking Legation and Other Troops Withdrawn—Fleet to Be Strengthened.

The replies of the United States to the notes of Germany, Russia and Prince Ching, forwarded Friday, have been made public by the State Department, with a verbatim translation of the inquiries.

Germany's suggestion that the Powers should demand the deliverance and carry out the punishment of notorious Chinese leaders of the attacks on the legations, before peace negotiations are entered into, is not received with favor. The United States Government will insist upon the punishment of these leaders, but desires that the Chinese Government meet it out. It urges the immediate restoration of the Imperial Government.

The Russian memorandum asking whether our legation is to be withdrawn to Tien-Tsin with our troops and suggesting such a course to the Powers is answered by the statement that the United States Government will not remove its legation from Peking. Prince Ching is recognized as a peace envoy.

Prince Ching's request that Minister Conger be empowered to immediately begin peace negotiations is complied with.

It is announced by the State Department that with the exception of a strong legation guard the American troops will be rapidly withdrawn from Chinese soil.

The Navy Department has ordered six vessels to the Asiatic Station. Work on the ships in the docks will be rushed, and several ordered to the Pacific Station. This action is taken because of the large European squadron forming off China. The probability of a world war is being discussed in Washington, and the navy is being put into condition to protect American interests.

TEXT OF THE INTERNATIONAL NOTES.

Washington, Sept. 22.—The State Department to-night made public the text of the notes addressed by it to the Governments of Germany, Russia and China in answer to inquiries from them as to the attitude of the United States toward various phases of the Chinese problem.

The forecasts of these notes made in the past appear to have been correct, for, although nowhere in the text is reference made to the withdrawal of the United States troops from China, the official statement was made by the Navy Department, in advance of the publication of the notes, bearing out the prediction that the Government has finally decided upon such a material reduction of the military force as will amount to the withdrawal of the army as an offensive instrument.

This statement from the Navy Department, moreover, is full of significance of a purpose on the part of the Government to see to it that if there is a subsequent attempt at territorial aggression on the part of any of the Powers who already have declared themselves as willing to abide by the expressed determination of the United States to refrain from setting upon Chinese territory, then the United States will lose no right or privilege which it now enjoys by such action.

The notes themselves are brief, considering the importance of the topics treated, the Russian and Chinese answers being in the form of diplomatic memoranda and short to a degree rarely seen in diplomatic exchanges. But in both cases being completely responsive and favorable to the inquirer, they will escape criticism on that score.

The answer to the German note is carefully phrased, so as to soften the unequal refusal of the United States Government to make the punishment of the Chinese flagellants a condition precedent to negotiations. Also, it is noted that the expression of a purpose to insist upon the ultimate and proper punishment of these offenders, the State Department goes far beyond the German declaration on the subject.

The announcement that the department intends immediately to bring through Mr. Conger, ambassador with China, and Li Hung Chang, although distinctly marking the fact that these are only preliminary to final negotiations, will have the effect to force the other Powers to an immediate determination of their policies in this matter. The text of the correspondence follows:

NOTE FROM GERMANY.

Chinese correspondence, Sept. 15, 1900.

Proposal of the German Government in regard to the delivery of the responsible authors of the recent crimes committed in Peking and the reply of the United States thereto.

Imperial German Charge d'Affaires to the Secretary of State:

Translation:

"Imperial German Embassy, Washington, Sept. 15, 1900.

"Mr. Secretary—By direction of the Imperial Chancellor I have the honor to respectfully communicate to your Excellency the following: The Government of His Majesty, the Emperor, considers, as a preliminary condition for entering into diplomatic negotiations with the Chinese Government, a surrender of such persons as are determined upon being the first and real perpetrators of the crimes committed in Peking against international law. The number of perpetrators who served as tools is too great; a wholesale execution would be adverse to the civilized conscience. Furthermore, circumstance would not allow it, even if the group of leaders could be completely ascertained. But the few among them whose guilt is notorious should be ascertained and punished."

The representatives of the Powers in Peking should be in a position to make or adduce in this investigation fully valid testimony. The number of these punished is less important than the character of the principal instigators and leaders. The Government of His Majesty, the Emperor, believes that it can depend in this matter upon the concurrence of all the Cabinets, for, indifference towards the idea of a just expiation would be equivalent to indifference toward a repetition of the crime."

The Government of His Majesty, the Emperor, therefore, proposes to the interested Cabinets that they request their representatives in Peking to designate the principal Chinese personages whose guilt in the instigation or execution of the crimes is beyond a doubt.

"A similar communication is forwarded to the other interested Cabinets."

"Requesting of your Excellency, as soon as is practicable, I embrace this occasion to tender the assurance of my most distinguished consideration."

Yours faithfully,
"K. STEINBERG."

Reply of the United States.

Acting Secretary Hill to the Imperial German Charge d'Affaires:

"Department of State, Washington, D. C., Sept. 21, 1900.—Sir: In response to your inquiry of the 15th instant, as to the attitude of the Government of the United States in regard to the exemplary punishment of notable leaders in the crimes committed in Peking, against international law, I have the honor to make the following statement:

"The Government of the United States has from the outset proclaimed its intention, to hold to the utmost accountability the responsible authors of any wrongs done in China to citizens of the United States and their interests, as was stated in the Government's circular communication to the Powers of July 1 last. These wrongs have been committed, not alone in Peking, but in many parts of the Empire, and their punishment is believed to be an essential element of any effective settlement which shall prevent a recurrence of such outrages and bring about permanent safety and peace in China."

"It is thought, however, that no punitive measures can be so effective by way of reparation for wrongs suffered and as deterrent examples for the future as the degradation and punishment of the responsible authors by the supreme imperial authority itself, and it seems only just to China that she be afforded, in the first instance an opportunity to do this, and then rehabilitate herself before the world. Giving thus, and without abating in anywise its deliberate purpose to exact the full accountability from the authors of the wrong, we have suffered in China, the Government of the United States is not disposed as a preliminary condition to full entry into diplomatic negotiations with the Chinese Government to join in a demand that said Government should render to the Powers such persons, as according to the determination of the Powers themselves, may be held to be the first and real perpetrators of these wrongs. On the other hand, this Government is disposed to hold that the punishment of the high responsible authors of these wrongs, not only in Peking, but throughout China, is essentially a condition to be embraced and provided for in the negotiations for a final settlement."

"It is the purpose of this Government, at the earliest possible moment to name its plenipotentiaries for negotiating a settlement with China, and in the meantime to authorize its Minister to Peking to enter forthwith in the conference with the duly authorized representatives of the Chinese Government, with a view to bring about a preliminary agreement, whereby the full exercise of the Imperial Power for the preservation of order and protection of foreign life and property throughout China, pending final negotiations with the Powers, shall be assured."

"Accept, sir, renewed assurances of my highest consideration."

(Signed) "DAVID J. HILL,
"Acting Secretary."

Concerning the appointment of Prince Ching as plenipotentiary:

Handed to Mr. Aden by the Chinese Minister, Mr. Wu, September 17, 1905 a. m., 1900.

Cablegram from Prince Ching, dated at Peking, September 8, 1900; transmitted by the Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg on the 15th instant to Minister Wu, who received it on the night of the same day:

"Foreign troops have entered Peking, and their Majesties, the Emperor Dowager and the Emperor, having gone westward on a tour, I have received an imperial edict, appointing me envoy plenipotentiary, with full discretionary powers, in conjunction with Grand Secretary Li Hung Chang, to negotiate peace. Please inform Secretary of State, and request that, in view of the long, friendly relations existing between the two Powers, instruction by telegraph to the United States Minister at Peking to open negotiations in a harmonious way at an early date to the interest and gratification of all concerned."

Recognition of Ching.

Handed to the Chinese Minister by the Acting Secretary of State, September 21, 1900, 3:45 p. m.:

"Memorandum in response to Mr. Wu's communication September 17, 1900, of a cablegram from Prince Ching, dated Peking, September 8, 1900.

"The Government of the United States accepts the plenipotentiary authority of Earl Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching as prima facie sufficient for the preliminary negotiations looking toward the return of the Imperial Chinese Government and to the resumption of its authority over Peking and toward the negotiation of a complete settlement by the duly appointed plenipotentiaries of the Powers and of China."

To these ends the United States Minister in Peking will be authorized to enter into re-